Vol. XXXIV ..... No. 10,522.

## WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT INTERPOSES IN THE VICKS-BURG TROUBLES.

A PROCLAMATION ISSUED AT THE CALL OF THE MIS 81881PPI LEGISLATURE-THE WHITES COMMANDED

TO DISPERSE WITHIN FIVE DAYS. Washington, Dec. 21.—The President has issued

By the President of the United States: A Proclamation. Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every F ate in the Union, on application of the Legislature, or the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be con-

rened, against domestic violence; and Whereas, It is provided by the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State or of ebetruction to the laws thereof it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval force as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of

causing the laws to be duly executed; and Whereas. The Legislature of the State of Mis-issippl, now in sessio), have represented to me in a concurrent resolution of that body that several of the legally elected officers of Warren County, in said State, are prevented from executing the duties of their respective offices by force and violence; that the public buildings and records of said county have been taken into the possession of and are now held by lawless and unauthorized persons; that many peaceable citizens of said county have been killed, and others have been compelled to abandon and remain away from their homes and famfiles; that filegal and riotous seizeres and imprisonments have been made by such lawless persons; and, further, that a large number of armed men from adjacent States have invaded Mississippi to aid such lawless

persons, and are still ready to give them such aid; and Whereas, It is further represented, as aforesaid, by said Legislature, that the courts of said county cannot be held, and that the Governor of said State bas no sufficient force at his command to execute the laws thereof in said county, and tsuppress said violence without causing a conflict of races and endangering life

and property to an alarming extent; and
Whereas, The said Legislature, as aforesaid, have made application to me for such part of the wilitary Force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect sald State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and,

whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the mintary force for the purposes aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, Uty sscs S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command said disorderly and turbulent persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days from the date eof, and that they refrain from forcible resistance lawful authorities of said county and State.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the nucty-pinth. By the President : HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

JUDGE BUSTEED'S SUCCESSOR IN ALABAMA. THE PRESIDENT NOMINATES EX-GOV. LEWIS E. PAR-SONS, THE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN OF THE OUT-BAMA DISTRICT COURT-GOV. PARSONS'S SUDDEN CHANGE FROM BOURBONISM TO RADICALISM-THE MOST ACCEPTABLE APPOINTMENT THAT COULD BE MADE FROM AMONG THE CANDIDATES

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of Lewis E. Parsons to be District Judge for Alabama. Ex-Gov. Parsons was | If a Committee of Congress is more successful, every a resident of Alabama many years before the war, | good citizen of the State will be thankful. The and although he was originally opposed to sccession gave such aid and comfort to the Rebellion that after its close he was obliged to have his political quired into. It has been alleged that they ardisabilities removed. He was made Provisional Governor of the State by President Johnson, opposed hundreds of miles from home on the most the Congressional plan of reconstruction, fought frivolous charges which they had no evidence to negro suffrage, and, with Representative White, led | sustain, and as these matters are all on record and the the Democratic party of the Stafe into its policy, in | testimony preserved, it will be easy for the Commit-Parsons was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held in New-York, July 4, 1868, and acted with that party until after the election of that year. In the contests in the State between ex-regator Warren and Senator Spencer, he took the side of the former until he was deserted by the President, when he transferred his support to Mr. Spencer, and appeared at the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia in June, 1872, as a delegate. Since that time he has acted with the Administration party, and canvassed a large part of Alabama for the Republican ticket during the last campaign. In October of the present year he attended the "Outrage" Convention at Chattauooga, and was unanimously chosen to be its permanent Chairman. Mr. Parsons is a lawyer of considerable ability and a man of good character, and his appointment will be much more acceptable to the people of his State than that of ex-Gov. Lewis, or of any one of the other candidates prominently mentioned for the place.

THE PRESERVATION OF ARMY CLOTHING. RESULT OF AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE EFFEC-TIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM USED-UNANIMOUS

REPORT OF A BOARD OF OFFICERS IN ITS FAVOR. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- By the act of Congress of March 3, 1873, \$200,000 was appropriated for the preservation of army clothing and equipments from moth and mildew, and in June, 1874, \$30,000 more for the same purpose. The Quartermaster-General in his estimates for next year recommends that \$100,000 be appropriated for this purpose, but the Secretary of War struck out this item and ordered an investigation into the process of Messrs. Cowles & Co. (the one used), as it had been represented that it did not possess the advantages claimed for it, and was of no use to the Government. A board of officers, consisting of Col. Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieut.-Col. Saxton, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Col. Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-General, was appointed to meet at Philadelphia for the purpose of inspecting the clothing at the Schuylkill Arsenal, which had been treated by the process of Cowles & Co., in order to ascertain every fact in regard thereto, and report the result of their investigations. This report has been sent to Congress by Secretary Belknap, and contains a detailed account of the examination of clothing, tents, &c., in Philadelphia, New-York, and Jeftersonville, Ind., together with memorands of the sworn testimony of the different officers in any way concerned in the inspection and care of the clothing, and also the written replies of officers in different sections of the country to questions addressed to them on the same subject during the year 1878 by the Board of which Col. Marcy was President. These reports from officers have come from all parts of the country, from New-Hampshire the opinions expressed in them are as wide apart the stations from which they came. some places no trial of the process had been made; in others only a partial one, and in others a complete and fair one. From the last class came answers representing that the process was a failure; from others that it was partially successful. but that the same result might have been obtained by simpler and less expensive means, as, for instance, careful attention to the garments and petroleum wrappings to inclose them perfectly, while still

others were firmly convinced that the process, if not

perfectly successful in all cases, was invaluable in

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1874.-TRIPLE SHEET.

preserving the clothing and cloth and in rendering the cloth that had been slightly damaged fit for use by closing up the smaller holes. From personal inspection, sworn testimony, and this mass of correspondence the Board has reported unanimously in favor of Cowles & Co.'s process, and confirms and indorses all the recommendations of the Marcy Board. They have found that, in regard to ite water-shedding and preservative properties, as displayed in tents, canvas coverings, &c., the universal testimony was strongly in its favor, and it was ascertained that the police of New-York City have most of their overcoats treated in this way at their own cost. They have also found that cotton, flannel, and woolen goods are benefited to a very large extent by being subjected to the process. The solution used was found to possess no deleterious properties, but was healing in its nature, due probably to sulphate of copper and glue, that it was distasteful and probably poisonous to the grub, and

that it would not evaporate readily.

This report has been approved by Quartermaster-General Meigs, who recommends that the application of the process be resumed to the extent of the appropriati u made at the last session of Congress (\$30,000); that the 1,000 wall tents lately contracted for be all subjected to the process before issue; and that the cloth to be made up into garments be treated so far as the appropriation will allow.

A FINE FIELD FOR A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

CONGRESSMAN HAYS ANXIOUS TO HAVE THE LATE ELECTION IN ALABAMA INQUIRED-WHAT MIGHT BE LUARNED AT THE CAPITAL AND IN MR. HAY'S DISTRICT -- AN EXCELLENT OPPORTU-NITY TO CALL A NUMBER OF DEAD MEN TO

THE WITNESS STAND. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 21.-The House, on motion of Charles Hays, set on foot to-day another investigation into affairs in the South. After the call of the States for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions for reference, the call for resolutions began with Alabama. Mr. Hays at once sent to the Clerk's desk a series of resolutions authorizing the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the late election in Alabama, enumerating, among other things which they were to investigate, the conduct of the United States troops who were stationed in the several the alleged murders which occurred, the politics of the victims and of those are supposed to have been guilty who of the crimes, whether any threats or intimidation were resorted to and by whom, etc., etc. There was no opposition to the resolution, but the preamble recited certain things as facts which the Democrats would have preferred to have emitted. and so, on motion of Mr. Cox, a separate vote was vote was taken upon it. It was adopted by an almost strictly party vote. If Mr. Blaine is as successful in the selection of this Committee as he was in the choice of the General Committee on the Condition of the South, the people of Alabama will have reason to rejoice in its appointment. The Committee will find enough to do at the very capital of the State. Unless the investigation is conducted simply for political purposes. they will necessarily inquire whether Republicans of one clique in Montgomery County allowed Republicans of another clique to meet peaceably, whether one party did not repeatedly assault the RAGE CONVENTION, TO BE JUDGE OF THE ALA- ofther, whether there was not shooting at these meetings when not a Democrat was present, and whether men were not nurdered in that county at political meetings in which none but Republicans participated. In Mr. Hays's district they will find abundance of material for inquiry. Two atrocious assassinations were committed in Samter County in August, and the State and United States authorities have so far failed to find any ciae to the marderers. operations of Hester and Beach, the United States detectives in that same county, ought also to be inrested men and carried them for examination were acting honestly, or were prosecting innocent cirizens whom they knew to be such. Mr. Hays has also a great personal interest in the inquiry. The Committee should take his letter written to Gen.

> CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE SCHOOLCRAFT CADETSHIP INVESTIGATION.

Hawley in September last, and call the men whom

he names in it as witnesses. They will find, proba-

bly, a greater number of dead men willing to testify

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 21, 1874. The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day exomined ex-Representative Porter of Virginia with reference to the charge against Representative Stowell of selling a naval cadet-hip. Mr. Porter said he knew nothing on the subject except what Mr. Graham told him. Mr. Porter was the candidate against Mr. Stowell for the XLIVth Congress, and and made the charge in a speech several days before the election, that Mr. Stowell sold the cadetship Mr. McGeorge of Virginia, being sworn, testified that he knew nothing about such sale. He lived at McKeesville, to which place Mr. Graham had brought the boy Schooleraft, who was subsequently appointed to a cadetship. The boy boarded with witness only five weeks. There Mr. Stowell met the boy for the first time. Mr. Graham, the principal witness, is expected to appear to-morrow. UNFOUNDED STORIES CONCERNING SENATOR

SCHURZ. Senator Schurz was asked to-day whether there was any truth in the story running through the newspapers to the effect that he had announced or caused to be announced that he would not take any renomination or reëlection to the Senate from Misouri Democrats, and that his friends were urging him for the mission to Russia. He answered that for very obvious reasons, he had never thought of making any such announcement, and for equally obvious reasons he had never thought of going as Minister to Russia. Both stories, so far as they referred to any declarations or intentions or aspira-tions on his part, were utterly unfounded. For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

PROPOSED CONNECTION OF BOSTON WITH THE

WESTERN COAL FIELDS. HARTFORD, Dec. 21 .- The Mayor of Poughseepsie and other leading citizens of that city, together with several prominent railroad men, who are interested in the proposed connection with the West by the roads, arrived here on a special train this forenoen, and were joined by leading Hartford gentlemen. The party left for Boston at 12:30 p. m., by way of Willimantic, to attend the Board of Trade meeting in that city to-mor-

Boston, Dec. 21 .- The Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade has issued a call for a meeting to be held to-morrow to hear addresses from distinguished beld to-morrow to hear addresses from distinguished railroad officials on a plan proposed to connect Boston with the coal fields of the West via Poutshkeepsie. This morning a special train loft Boston at 9:30, with several members of the Board of Trade, the Commercial Club, and the Transportation Committee, for Williamante, Coun. to meet and receive Mr. Eastman and the New-York delegation accompanying hon. At this point, the present terminus of the New-York and New-Eagland Railroad, the two delegations will meet other parties interested in the proposed scheme. The Poughkeepsie and other delegations will visit Boston in charge of the Transportation Committee.

TWEED'S CASE. BINGHAMTON, Dec. 21.—Counsel for William M. Tweed applied to Judge Balcom here this afternoon

for a writ of error. &. The Judge, who has been very

seriously il', declined to hear the application, on the ground that he was not well enough to give the case a careful examination. PACIFIC MAIL DISASTERS.

THE LOSS OF THE JAPAN. ARRIVAL OF SURVIVORS AT HONG KONG-PASSEN GERS TO BE HEARD FROM-WHERE THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

Hong Kong, Dec. 21.-The captain and several more of the crew and passengers of the Pacific Mail steamship Japan have arrived here. The following yet remain to be heard from: Mr. R. M. Tursell, a cabin passenger; one steerage passenger, Surgeon Gale, several of the crew, and 400 Chinese. The steamer was first discovered to be on fire about 11 o'clock Thursday evening, the fire being over the boilers. The vessel was then 150 miles from Hong Kong. After two hours spent in fruitless efforts to bring the fire under control, the captain decided to abandon the vessel, and at 1 o'clock on Friday morning all hands were transferred to the boats. They remained about the vessel until noon of that day, when all proceeded for Swatow. The mails were not saved.

INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE COMPANY. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE PERSONS REACH SHORE FROM THE BURNING VESSPL--THE COLON

Particulars of the burning of the steamship Japan are received very meagerly. It appears that several states and two rafes left the vessel in sufety. Some of these heats were heard from yesterday in the following dispatch received at the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company :

Mail Steamship Company:

HONG KONG, D.c. 20.—Arrived from Swatow the cap-tain, 22 Europeans, 58 Chinese crew, 34 Chinese passen-gere, and F. W. Crocker, cabin passenger, received from J pan's boats. Two boats and raits are yet to be heard

Another dispatch received by the Company states that all but one of the cabin passengers have been saved. The officers of the Company express the hope that more favorable news will be received to-night, when it is exsected that the missing boats and rafts will be heard

Colon revealed the fact that not only had one of the blanes been broken off, but the shaft had been wrenched and thrown out of line by the fouling of the coal barge with the propeller. The passengers and their baggage were transferred to the City of Tekio, which lay at anchor in the stream, a short distance from the Colon. The City of Tokio was declared ready for sea, a diabout b. m. she steamed down the barbor, but the captain deeming it advisable to wait for the tide, deferred going to sea until this morning, when it is asserted that she at Aspinwall, and passure thence through the Straits of Magetlan. She will then pay in connect on with her sister ship, the City of P. king, between San Francisco and Japan and Caina.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A GERMAN BRIG IN DISTRESS FIRED UTON BY CARLISTS-THE CREW RESCUED BY REPUBLICANS. LONDON, Monday, Dec. 21, 1874.

The Kölnische Zeitung has the following: " On the 11th instant the German brig Gustaz, from New-York, entered the harber of Guetaria, ten miles west of San Sebastian. On nearing the shore she was fired upon by the Carlists, notwithstanding she hoisted the German flag and put out signals of distress. The next day the brig stranded off Zaranz. Her erew were saved by the Republican volunteers, who took them to San Sebastian. The Carlists on shore fired on the boats during the rencue of the crew, and afterward seized the cargo of the abandoned vessel. An envoy has been sent to the Carlist lines to negotiate for its restoration."

EXPLOSION AT SCUTARL IN TURKEY. TANY ROUSES DEMOLISHED AND TWO HUNDRED

PERSONS RULED OR WOUNDED. CONSTANTIN PLE, Monday, Dec. 21, 1874. Daring a furious storm to-day the lightning

rible explosion. A portion of the city walls was overthrown, many houses were demotished, and 200 percon-

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

-PROSPECT OF MOLMON IMMIGRATION. Mexico, Dec. 16.-The Executive has submitted to Congress a contract made with Mr. Plumb for the construction of a railroad from Leon to the Rio Grande to connect there with the International Railroad of Texas. Action will be taken on the measure after the

The official Detrie pronounces the report that Germany is endeavoring to obtain a port in Mexico an in-

the term of the Mix of Commission at Washington. Mr. Bulley Blanchard, representative of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, has arrived here. A commission from the Gaamber is expected by the next steamer in response to an invitation of the Bourse

of this city.

It is reported that the Mormons in the United States propose to found colonies in Maxim, with the intention of emigra ing on masse from U ah.

Assisten of telegraph loses covering the entire Republic will soon be completed.

FOREIGN NOTES.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 21.-Writs for an election for the Out and Assembly will be issued immediately and polling will take place on the 15th and 16th of January. The Assembly now in session will be pro-regued by the Lieutenant-Governor this afternoon. LONDON, Dec. 22-5:39 a. m .- Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a public meeting in Exeter last evening, announced that Mr. Disrach's health and improved, and the Premier would be ready for the work of the coming session of Parliament.

The English line of steamers from the South

Pacific to Liverpool has followed the example of the South American Stramship Company and reduced its fare 35 per cent to and from Valparaiso, Chili, for all persons visiting the Expedition from any South American port, and contemplates the same reduction to persons from Europe.

THE TROY IRON WORKERS STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The American Iton and Strel Association has information that all the late strikers at the Troy Iron Works of John A. Griswold & Co., except the puddlers, have yielded. The striker whose places had not already been filled were permitted whose places had not already been fined were permitted to resume work upon signing an agreement that they did not belong to any union labor organization, and would not become connected with any such organization while in the employ of Griswold & Co. The strikers also agreed not to engage in any factor striker, nor to intrust any factor negotiations of any kind to committees, but that each man would conduct his own negotiations. The question with the puddlers is likely to be settled very speedily in favor of the company.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21 .- The great ejectment case which has been on trial in the United States Circuit this morning. The Court decided that the alleged Indian marriage of W. Mowry invalid, and instructed the jury to find a verdict for the defendants. The jury rendered a verdict for the defense without leaving their seats. The cause will probably be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

FATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 21.-A collision ocourred yesterday morning, three miles north of Grenada, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, between freight trains Nos. 8 and 9. James Valentine, engineer, was instantly killed, and both the engines and a number of cars were demolished.

THE IRON BOILERS' STRIKE.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 21 .- At a meeting of the iron boilers of this vicinity on Saturday night of the iron boilers of this vicinity on Saturday highs-last, a resolution was adopted justifying the action of the Pittsburgh boilers, and offering peruniary assistance during the suspension of work. The meeting was very largely attended. President Harris of the Pitts-burgh Union addressed the ascembiage. THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY RICHARD B. IRWIN'S TESTIMONY IN FULL.

HIS PRELIMINARY STATEMENT AND THE DIRECT EX-AMINATION-A SPECIAL CONTRACT MADE WITH MR. STOCKWELL FOR OBTAINING THE SUBSIDY-\$750,000 EXPENDED FOR THAT END ONLY-IR-WIN FIRST EMPLOYED BY THE COMPANY WASHINGTON DURING THE MILANE ADMINISTRATION - PRESIDENTS M'LANE AND STOCKWELL URGED TO DROP THE SUBSIDY BUSI-NESS AND PROCURE ENGLISH-BUILT SHIPS-MOYEY FURNISHED BY THE COMPANY AS A COM-PANY, AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS-MANNER OF AUDITING ACCOUNTS AND DRAWING CHECKS-THE CHECKS DE-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- A prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee, in conversation to-night on the coming publicity of Irwin's testimony, said it was now apparent that Irwin had studiously deceived the Sub-Committee by an appearance of candor, and by framing his answers so as not only to lead them to suppose that he would reply to all furtner inquiries, but also that he was fully authorized by the directors of the Company to expend immense sums of money to secure the increased subsidy. The member said this impression had been artfully produced, but was wholly contradicted by the testimony subsequently given before the Committee, showing that the resolution authorizing Irwin's employment was passed by the Executive Committee and ratified by the Board of Directors only upon the repeated assurances of President Stockwell that it contemplated an expenditure not to exceed \$10,000, and to be only for counsel fees and other legitimate expenses, such as entertainments, &c. It is ascertained to-night that Irwin had a long interview last evening with an agent of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and that on Friday night he was closeted until a very late hour with another representative of parsons known to be bitterly inimical to the present management of the Pacific Mail Company. These interviews are alleged to be very sig nificant in view of his refusal to answer further questions put by the Sub-Committee on Saturday, and his continued refusal to the full Committee to day. The following is the testimony in full of Richand B. Irwin, from which the injunction of secrecy has been removed.

THE TESTIMONY.

Washington, Dec. 16 .- The Sub-Committee, sisting of the Chairman, Mr. Beck, and Mr. Kasson, went to the room of Mr. Richard B. Irwin, on H-st., the following statement before the Committee put any nent in order to purge myself of the alleged contempt. There seemed to be two grounds for my arrest by the Committee, two grounds which formed in the minds of the Committee the basis for the alleged contempt. The session of Congress, and had looked for me and could not find me. Now the first intimation I received that I ever had been summoned was from reading Mr. Dawes's speech in the House, the day after it was moned at all."

The Cameman-Well, it was not literally true you bad teen summoned, but we had tried to find you.

Mr. Irwin-I was at my residence in San Francisco from Jane 4, 1872, autil Sept. 4, 1873. I bave lived in San Francisco since 1869, and have no other place of resi-dence. I was there from Jun., 1872, to September, 1873. of residence I could not have been attempting to evade thrown out of my carriage and seriously injured; my skin was fractured, and a very severe concussion of the brain followed. It must have been after that that the proceedings of this Committee began. I was not allowed by my physicians to see the newspapers for a long time, and I was in bed for a month, and therefore I do not know the date at which this examination began or anything about it. But I do know I was at my restience at the time, because I was there from Jane, 1872, until September, 1873. Then the second ground apon which the Committee " was induced to be fleve," what I could not be very easily induced to be the Committee," was the assertion of Mr. Sage that be had had me arrested, which assertion I may just as well say here was not true. Waether he knew it was not true or not, I don't know; but it was not true. I never s recaut-at-Arms under warrant of the House, and my igain. Then Mr. Sage made such a statement in his tes timony as to cause at least one memoer of the Commit tee (Mr. Kasson) to behave that the Saturday moon which I was about to leave for Europe was in December

Mr. Kasson-August.

MR. IRWIN'S INTERVIEW WITH MR. SAGE. Mr. Irwin In the decate Mr. Kasson said: evidence before the Committee is that, after he returned from Europe, he was going back on the steamer which was to sait on the following Saturday." Now I saited from New-York for Eagland on the 11th of October, 1873, with the full knowledge of all the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and I returned to this country in July, 1874, and remained here in New-York and San Francisco until the 23th of August, 1874. On Mon-day, Aug. 24, 1874, I went to the office of the Pacific Mail steamship Company and asked Mr. Sage, in presence of numerous witnesses, including his Secretary, Mr. John son; Mr. Rafus Hatch, the Managing Director, and Mr. E. B. Crowell, one of my counset, whether he had anything against me, for if he had I would like to explain it, or to formshany voucaers the Company wanted. It was a long interview, and I only omit the non-essential parts of it. Mr. Sage said he had nothing against me; that he had never said anything against me; all the state ments purporting to come from him were newspaper rumors, and that he thought I was a very foolish man for taking any notice of what I read in the newspapers I then said, "Mr. Sage, if you wish to find me at any time, here is my address. If the Company wishes to see me I shall be nere until Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, when I sail on the Oceanic." Mr. Sage said, "We are extremely busy with the trial trip of the City of Peking now and we have not time to look into this matter. Said I, "This is a matter that involves \$300.000, or \$600,000, or \$757,000, or \$1,000,000, or \$1,600,000, according to your various statements; but whatever the amount is it seems to be of sufficient importance to suspend the p.esence of one or two of the officers of the Company from the trial trip of a steamer. But if it should not be, I will wait until next week." He said he would not put me to that trouble; that he should then be very busy with the meeting of the St. Paul Railroad Company. "Very well," said I, "I will wait a month." Mr. Sago replied: "It is not necessary I don't want this matter stirred up any more." "Then.' said I, "Mr. Sage, let me come right to the point at once. I will stay here all the rest of my life if the Pacific Mail Steamship Company or any of its officers have anything sgatust me, but if it has not I do not want you to go blackguarding me in the newspapers the next Monday after I am gone." Well. they did come out in the nowspapers, and did precisely what I told them they would do, and then I did what I also told them I would do. I came back here for the purpose of destroying them. Not for the purpose of destroying the Company, for I have no grudge against the these men individually, but for the purpose of separating them from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, where they were abusing their trust for the purpose of persecuting me and deceiving the stockholders; and in the two weeks I was in New-York 1 so far succeeded that Mr. Sage is no longer President of the Company, and there is virtually a new directory, and he is also out of Panama, and these two interests are now at war. THE COMPANY'S KNOWLEDGE OF HIS MOVEMENTS.

Then your Committee was induced by Mr. Sige to believe they did not know where I was. He also told you that Mr. George Scott, the Vice-President of the Company, had seked him to keep on friendly terms with Irwia for the purpose of getting out of him what benot know that I have seen, but I will abstain from quoting the more decided language that Mr. Scott used to me in Paris. Mr. South wrote to Mr. Sage: " I pro-

test against the action of the Company as unwise, and as likely to result in the destruction of the Company, and as an unjust persecution of an innocent man. I further insist on my right to be heard as a director and as Vice-President of this Company before the Company takes any further action in the matter." I said to Mr. Scott: "I am tired of this business—this child's play." This was all in Paris in the mouth of October, 1874. Said I: "I am tired of this child's play. I wish you would telegraph to Mr. Bage that I sail for New-York on the Adriatic on the 12th "I don't want them to say they did not know when I they could not arrest me. I want them to know all about it and for that purpose." He said: "I will do it," and he went right around to the telegraph office, wrote the telegram, showed it to me, sent it, and puld for it himself. The Adriatic was injured by the collision with the Parthia in New-York so that she could not leave Liverpool at the time appointed, and I and all the other passengers were compelled to lie over for the Celtic, which sailed on the 19th of November, of which fact I imme diately notified Mr. Scott in London before he sailed He sailed from London on the Algeria on the 21st of November, having previously requested me to call at his office, No. 26 Broad-st., immediately after I arrived in New-York. I arrived in New-York, Monday, 30th, and went directly to the Heffman House, where always stay in New-York. My name was registered there, and appeared in all the newspapers. I then went to my father-in-law's at Englewood, N. J., leaving my address at the Hoffman House, and remained there until Friday morning. The following Friday I again came down to New-York and went to the H ffman House again, and my name being again registered, it appears a second time in the newspapers very publicly. Por instance, one of them had it in this way : " Speaker J. G. Blame and R. B. Irwin of San Francisco are at the Hoffman House." It is proper to say parenthetically that I did not see Speaker Blaine there, nor know of his being there until after he was gone, but I merely mention that my name was announced in this way to show how public it was. Mr. Whitelaw Rei !, the Eliter of THE TRIBUSE, and Mr. L. J. Jennings were personally aware of my address during almost the whole of this period. Everybody in New-York that knew are or had any occasion to see me knew where I was, particularly the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, with whem I had various communications after Mr. Scott's arrival, and from whom I received just before I received the subpens of the Committee,

this letter, with this address: "Col. Richard B. Irwin, Heffman House; mmediate." Heffman House; mamediate."

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, See YORK, Sept. 10, 1874.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Directors this day directed that the suit against you be postponed, and appointed a Special Committee of three to meet you and hear your statements pertaining to the questions involved. The mittee will meet you upon this business at any hour of the day you may mane, between now and next Tues. mittee will meet you make, between now and look of the day you may name, between now and look day. Yours, very respectfully.

THEODORY T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

IRWIN SECURES A POSTPONEMENT OF THE MEETING

ASKED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. I received that letter late on the evening of its date, Sept. 10, and the next morning I sent to Mr. Scott, the Vice-President of the Company, a message requesting him to call at the Hoffman House on his way down. He did so. I asked him, referring to a previous conversation, whether Trenor W. Park was still a member of the said he had handed in his resignation. I said: "All right. That saves me the trouble of asking for that." I then asked him if Rafus Hatch was still Managing Director, and he said he was. I then said : " I believe I have heretofore remarked I would not meet any Board of which Trenor W. Park and Mr. Hatch were members, but as he will be out in about ten days and there is no hurry about this matter we can postpone it." So then, having been served with a subpena of the Connaittee, I

wrote the following letter:

HOFFMAN HOUSE, Sept. 11, 1874.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, esq., Secretary P. M. S. S. Cons-

pring.

Dear Sir: Your valued favor of the 10 h reached me at a late hour last evening, and the contents have my respectful attention. Knody say to the Caufman that I trust he will not consuler me discontent in Stating that other engagements beyond my control will necessarily defer my receing the Committee for a tew days to come. When those engagements permit I will promptly communicate with very good self. Meanwale, I remain, yours, respectfully.

RECHARD B. IRWIN.

with the Company was substantially won, my nervous system, which up to that time had been kept up by the

excitement of the occasion, broke right down; there was nothing more to keep it up. I didn't know of thes kept up longer; but it broke right down, and then I began to receive these telegrams and messages, which I me that the Committee, or anybody else who knew the facts—as I thought the Committee did, though I have since learned that they did not-would suppose for a moment that a man who had just come from Europe to meetithis thing would immediately run away to dodge it; and further, I did not think anybody who knew me would believe I would ever think the world was large enough for me to run away to dodge anything. I saw no notice of the appointment of the Ways and Means Committee to investigate this matter in the papers. If it was in the papers, I probably did not see it; but there was an editorial paragraph in THE TRIBUNE some days previously stating that Irwin was at the Hoffman House; that if the Committee wanted him they could find him there, which notice was the result of a personal interview between Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. Irwin at Mr. Reid's residence. He asked me then to come down and testify, and I said I would. He also asked me to tell him what I was going to say. but I m ver crossed a stream before I got to it, and I was not going to do it at that interview. He told me they would force me to do certain things, and I told him we had better wait until they had got to that point. Now, I think I have said enough to satisfy the Committee that I have made no intentional attempt to evade its summons. If I did not come immediately on receiving the first summons it was because it did not occur to me that the Committee would think I was going to run away, and knowing how many witnesses they had subpensed I did not think they would need me un til Tuesday; and in the meanwhile I wanted to see the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to know what their case was against me. Because, although they had howled in the newspapers about me, yet when-ever I have seen them they have never had anything against me. The "other engagements" that I referred to in my letter to Secretary Johnson was merely this engagement here, which has proved to be more pressing than at the moment I expected it to be. I will add that I have instructed Mr. Center, who is my right hand man in business, to take these rooms until the 4th of March. I am going to stay here until this fight is over. I am going to stay here during the war.

IRWIN'S TESTIMONY-THE DIRECT EXAMINATION. Mr. Irwin was now sworu as a witness, but before any questions were put, he said : I wish to make a prelin inary statement. Since I came down here I have had no opportunity whatever to consult my counsel. I

no opportunity whatever to consult my counsel. I would not ask for an opportunity to consult my counsel on any question before the Committee, were it not for the fact that there is a suit for \$750,000 pending against me in the City of New-York, and I wish to have an opportunity of consulting him with special reference to that matter.

The Chairman—When we put a question that you desire to consult him about then that point may come up. Mr. Irwin—I wished to say this in advance, so as to be perfectly frank with the Committee. Further, I would say that I have sent to San Francisco and to New-York for my different bank accounts and papers, and as soon as they arrive here I shall be able to answer any question of the Committee, if I decide to do so, much better than I can now.

than I can now.

Mr. Kasson—it may be that we shall not put any questions that will conflict at all with your interests in that sait.

IRWIN'S EMPLOYMENT BY THE PACIFIC MAIL COM-PANY.

By the Chairman—Q. Have you ever beengin the em-

ploy of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and, if so, when did that employment commence and when ter-minates A. It began in October, 1864, and terminated

on the 31st of December, 1872. Q. What was the character of that employment to

Q. What was the character of that employment in general terms?

Mr. Chapman, of counsel for Irwin—Now, if the Committee please, I object to Col. Irwin's answering that question until he can have an opportunity of consulting with his counsel. One of the main issues in the civil suit now pending against him in the Supreme Court of the City of New-York is as to the nature and character of his employment by that Company, and, further, as I understand it, a portion of hise mp-symmat was in the form of a written appointment. The other portion I don't know the majure of so as to be able to scate it.

The Coairman—O., I think that Mr. Irwin can trust bimself to state what his employment was.

Witness—I will state a portion of my employment, not involving anything as to which there is any question.

Mr. Beck—Before he goes on, would it not be well for the Committee to say that it is only when the witness himself feels that a question is put to him which he cannot answer that it is proper for counsel to interject objections during his examination.

Mr. Kason—Not only that, but I suppose that, in the courts of New-York, Mr. Irwin is subject to examination even in a suit where he is defendant, and, therefore, there is no question of law sresing.

Witness—I am going to be guided by Mr. Chapman's objection so far as it goes. I was assist int accountant in the Company's office in New-York from the time I first entered it unit the Autumn of 183, except during two months when I was off duty, and I was assistant agent at 8an Francisco from the litto of June, 1869, until the 16th of December, 1869. I was one of the agents of the Company at San Francisco, a member of the firm of Ediridce & Irwin, who held the agency of the Company, from the 16th of December, 1869, to the 31-t of December, 1869, which I had another and separate employment from the Company under apecial contract during the year 1872.

Q. How muca time did that contract cover? A. Five months, beginning in January, 18-2, and coming in May.

Q. Where was that service performed? A. In Washington and New-York.
Q. As General Agent, you was a partner with Endridge? A. I was.
Q. All the time that you were General Agent? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. What was the character of your duties as General Agent!
Mr. Chapman—That is in writing.
The Charman—The question is not.
A. We had the general manusconent of the business of the Company's sceamship lines randing to and from San Francisco; we were, under a written concret, the agents of the Company at and near San Francisco. This special contract also included the general agency of the Company on the Pacific Ocean, from Patrina to Hong Kong, and the general management of the universes of the China line, necluding the supervision of the Assatic agencies. Those were the terms of the contract.
Q. Did it include receipts and desbarsements to that point! A. Yes, Sr.
Q. Had any one else authority to receive and disburses at san Francisco! A. No. Sic.
Q. The entire remaness of that character was under the control of Elizadge & Iraled. A. Yes, St.
Q. Did the outsmoss when you transacted for the Company terminate when this special contract began? A. No. Sic.
Q. When did your business as General Agent coase! A.

No. Sir.

Q. When did your business as General Agent class? A.

On the 31st of December, 1872.

Q. And your outness as special agent under the written contract began when? A. I was not a special agent under that contract; I was no, an officer or agent at air under that contract.

HIS COMPENSATION AND ACCOUNTS. Q What was you compensation as General Agent! A. I received \$10,000 in gold and certain commissions out-

each of the agents was fixed under an independent con

each of the agents was fixed under an independent contract between himself and the Company; all receipts outside of that were divised.

Q. With whom did you satile your accounts as agence at oan Francisco I. A. Wich the need office of the Company in New-York.

Q. In what manner did you make those settlements I. A. We forwarded, shortly after the end of every calendar month, an account current, accompanied by conchers in octail made up to include use last day of the precessing month; when they took any exception to any item of the account they notated us, and when they did not so notify us we took it for granted that the accounts were right and they were written into the books in the New-York office from those accounts.

Q. How siten did you balance accounts with the Company I. A. I do not think we ever withen a secondar with the accounts were right as extend discussion of the accounts were right in every related that the accounts were right in every late of the accounts of the accounts, it was always token for granted that the accounts were right in every late of the accounts of the ac

ouring the next month, they fame to the exerptions to them.

Q. Have your accounts as agent been belanced? A. My impression is very strong that they have been; we have never heard to the contrary.

Q. Have you may personal knowledge of that fact?

A. No, Sir; when we left the agency, on the 31st of December, 1872, we look from our successor, who mad been previously our assistant, a receipt an inelect the amount of the case in our hands, because we write not only the agents of the Company as per but any and for all other case in our hands, because we write not only the agents of the Company but also of our compatible.

Q. Has your arm any existence if a self-einem between you and the Pacific Mait Steam but Company?

A. No, Sir; none other man the fact of their never laving taken any exception to our account.

Q. You have no voice its indicating the act of a self-time it I. A. We for varied the receipt, and wan most all not object to that we took for six and that I have the way those accounts and age its wars atways settled up to the line I but its depart.

Q. Have your from inly or 10 own persons as agent.

always settled up to the time I but the Conjuny.

Q. Have your from in year own possible and evadence that you shall acquitte to have a side has again
of the Company I. A. None other than to shall have a side that to
except a was taken to the resist.

Q. Have you ever yourself, since you consed to be
agent, seen your account with the Company I. A. No.

THE SPECIAL CONTRACT FOR THE PROCESSIENT OF

Q. What were the terms of your special contract wata the Company-to come here and protection the passage of the subsidy! A. In general words the terms of that contract, which was made between Mr. Stockwell, the President of the Company, and myself, he acting mass

the authority of the Board of Directors, were that I should go to Washington and get that should for them, and that they were to pay me for my secretic agrees sum, which gross sum I was to state at a critical per salectore the completion of the services, and that the contract was carried out by them.

Q. When was that contract emerged into between you and Mr. Stockwell? A. It was the sum of the directors to answer. It was entered into at various time?

Q. But when was it reduced to writing? A. It was never whomly reduced to writing. It was partly writing and partly verbal, and its torus were street and reading active the multiple of January, 1872, and the interpret of May, 1872, and were finally acquired at the time when the number of January, 1872, and the interpret of May, 1872, and were finally acquired at the time when the payment was made.

1872, and were finally najusted at the time when the payment was made.

Q. Was there any period in which it was a contract in which between your A. Yes, Ser but it was artentiard modified in regard to the amount.

Q. But was there any period which it was a written contract? A. There was.

Q. When was that period? A. That I contest tell with our referring to letters; just allow me to read those is to it in answer to that quantom.

Ozelez of Parise Mat. Secretic Course; Medical, Ico. 1, 10-12.

S. B. Inwis, 1992.

Office of The Parish Active Manual Communication:

Office of The Parish Charles of Active Office of The Parish Charles of Active Office Office of The Parish Charles of Active Office Of

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC NAMES OF SOME CONVANCE NEW YORK, P. 13, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MARK SPENSING CONTACT, NEW YEAR, P.C. AL. 1872. 3

RICCIARD B. INVIN. 499.

Bean Siz: I inclose checks to my onley rederied to your order for \$150,000—\$100,000, \$110,000, and \$40,000.—\$100.000, \$110,000. and \$40,000. are redering for the increase of our Clina Mull Service to remove the magnetic substance and approval by the Frenched or the high service to remove the reduced on Clina Mull Service to remove the range on the increase of our Clina Mull Service to remove the range of the increase of our Clina Mull Service to remove the range of the increase of our Clina Mull Service to remove the remove the increase of our Clina Mull Service to the context spin printed as above. None of these checks to be used to remove the remove to me in the event of follow; excepting only the landaux of \$10,000, all or any portion of which you may upply of actually required, for your necessary excesses and for comparisons.

In reply to this, I states to Mir. Stackwell that my understanding was \$500,000 instead of \$250,000, and that I should, at the proper time, call upon him for his check of or the additional amount. On the 5th day of May I received the following communication from Mr. Stockwell.

Oppice of the Pacific Mail Stransing Contact of New York New York, May 1, 1872.

celved the following communication from Mr. Stockwell:

Office of the Pacific Mail Stramship Company, 1

Mr. R. B. Irwin-Dear Sir: Yours of the dist haid. We are much encouraged by the result of sestenday, were it not for the demands of today. When we were declated in the floor, you said to me there was some good to come of it; that if we do get our bill it would cool less. I don't that it was not the Company to give their there in this matter; notwithstanding, how inclose the four creaks for \$100.000 each as you deare. But if they must be used, it would prefer my checks to he substituted for those. But, as I say above, I could them because I want to do everythers to insure success. Of colar you will refer me my checks for \$250,000 previously sent you. Tours very respectfully.

Indorsed upon that in pencil, in my writing, I find three notice; one is "Ans'd May 6;" then, as I kept mo copies of my correspondence, and have never done so when a way from my clerks, I made two memoranda in pencil opposite the different paragraphs of the letter, which incleate to me the character of my answers; opposite the paragraph in relation to what he says, I said about, "bome good to come of it," I find a memorandum "No." which means that I did not say so; and opposite the paragraph in which be says, "Of course of the paragraph in which be says, "Of course

said about, "Some good to come of it," I find a memorandum "No." which means that I did not say so; and opposite the paragraph in which be says, "Of course you will return me my checks," I find another memorandum, "No." with an exclamation mark, meaning that I was not going to return them, and did not return them; these letters are in Stockwell's own handwriting Q. That written agreement was subsequently modified veroally? A. Only in rogard to amount,
Q. When was the first modification of that written agreement as to amount? A. That I do not remember.
Q. Was it modified in writing? A. No, Sir.
Q. Was it modified in writing? A. No, Sir.
Q. Was it modified in writing? A. No, Sir.
Q. Was it modified as to amount more than once? A. Weel, I ought to say here that it was never made perfectly definite as to amount more than once? I have the was partly in writing and partly verbal, was this: That I was to pay for the ser, vices of all those whom I employed to assime in the matter (for, of course, the Company supposed I must have some one to bely mr.; that I was to pay for all those services; and that when I knew how much it was going to cost I should specify how much that would be, and the Company would then decide whether to go on with it; and that decision was finally made and the contract consummed at the time the money was paid—\$750,000, I behere; I am not sure

See Seventh Page